

1964

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

A407

United States and the Republic of Panama, I repeat here the letter in full:

We are sure that you have been concerned for our safety here on the border between Panama and the Canal Zone because of the events of the past few days. Thank God, we can say that we are all well, and that we have remained in the deanery with the other families of the hillside. All is quiet now and we are trying to get on an even keel with our work and activities.

We are thoroughly dismayed that there has been such an international misrepresentation of the events that have taken place here on the isthmus. To be branded as assassins and aggressors in the face of mob rule and Castrolism is a bitter pill to swallow. But we hope that after the situation has been thoroughly examined that the truth will be known. Here is a brief synopsis of the events of the past few days:

By Executive order, the United States and the Panamanian flags were permitted to fly together on the Canal Zone. A commission of both sides was given official sanction to determine where these flags should be flown. Many sites were set for the two flags, but by agreement, no flags were to be flown in front of the schools, the courts, or the police stations of the Canal Zone. On Monday, January 6, the students in many of the schools brought flags and raised them on the flag poles, against the will of their teachers. This continued through the week.

On Thursday afternoon, a large group of Panamanian students from the Instituto Nacional de Panama, which is immediately opposite our cathedral center, walked peacefully up Gorgas Road to protest to the Governor and to seek to have their Panamanian flag fly at Balboa High School. They were permitted to walk to the administration building, a distance of about 1 mile, and a delegation proceeded to the school where they asked to have their flag fly. The Balboa students (North Americans) surrounded the flag pole and refused them permission, saying that their conflict was with the Governor of the Canal Zone.

There was no violence at this point, and the Panamanian students retired from the spot and were escorted by Canal Zone police back down Gorgas Road to the border. On the way they stoned windows, broke street lights and overturned garbage cans. In contradiction to the Panamanian claim that their flag was torn by the North American students, we saw the flag being carried by these students as they passed the Cathedral on their way back to the border.

When they arrived on the border, they were met by groups of other Panamanians, who tried to cross over the border into the Canal Zone, but were repulsed by the police. Violence then broke out at many places and the police called upon the assistance of the Armed Forces of the United States. At about 8 p.m., martial law came into effect, and all authority passed into the hands of the Armed Forces, under General O'Meara, commanding general of the southern command.

Violence then broke out at many places and mobs of Panamanians on both sides of the Isthmus tried to force their way into the Canal Zone, not for the purpose of planting their flag, for flags were already flying, but to burn and pillage. They were met by gunfire and tear gas and repulsed. Raging mobs then burned cars, burned and pillaged many buildings and business establishments, and set up sniper nests.

At no point did our soldiers enter Panama, but defended the border from those who had only violence in mind. This went on Thursday night, all day Friday and Saturday. It subsided on Sunday and we were able to hold services at the Cathedral at the regular hours, although not too many persons came out.

A great deal of damage has been done in Panama by the mobs of unruly citizens. Things are at a standstill, and we don't know

how they are going to get fed and return to normal. Looting and breakage is incalculable, and a North American cannot go across the border for fear of bodily injury. The borders are open for normal access into the Canal Zone. The employees at the cathedral came across peacefully and were not even asked for identification.

I mention all this in the face of the bold face lies that have been internationally spread by both the Panamanian Government and other sources. What our police and armed forces have tried to do was to protect people and property from mob violence. Unfortunately, this is being used to promote Panamanian nationalism, and will probably end up as international blackmail. We are distressed at such a turn of events, for we have worked hard for peaceful coexistence. We often read about it in other places, and say to ourselves, It can't happen here. But it has happened, and the events are being twisted out of shape for political purposes. Truth is not the basis for world opinion in this case.

We are convinced that the student march across the border on Thursday was used by the Castro revolutionists to touch off mob violence. It broke out almost simultaneously in Panama, Colon, and in the interior, hundreds of miles away. The entire installation of the United Fruit Co. in western Panama has been burned and pillaged. This had nothing to do with the conflict here, but is the result of a deliberate attempt to paralyze the country, thus leaving it open to Communist rule. This is not tossing the red herring but facing the events as we saw them on the border.

We ask you to pray for us, and for our leaders, that sanity and peace will prevail. We are well taken care of at the moment, although more than 2,500 North Americans have been evacuated out of Panama. Our bishop and his family are safe in their house which is directly in the line of fire. But you may be sure that if we are in great danger, we shall be asked to move. We are grateful that all is quiet for the moment, and hope that the Panamanian National Guard will be able to control the mob rule that has caused so much damage and death during the past few days.

is furnished by reductions in Department of Defense budget requests.

The possibility: The Nation's spending might be reduced by more billions if other departments applied the methods used by the Defense Department in its budgeting.

Because of the terms used to describe it, the Defense Department method seems to have defied congressional efforts to understand it and use it to good advantage elsewhere. The process, known variously as cost effectiveness, system analysis, and program analysis, has somehow been cloaked in an aura of mystery and magic, deepened by the inscrutable efficiency of Secretary McNamara and his clicking computers.

Congressman CRAIG HOSMER, determined to find the props behind the magic, recently delved into the Defense Department method and discovered that it is nothing more than a variation of the elementary system of logic employed by scientists and researchers. Under the camouflage of Defense Department terminology, the system has merely become difficult to identify.

Working with an orderly, logical method, the Defense Department has been able, when asked, to suggest certain definite reductions in its budget requests. As a penalty for its efficiency, the Defense Department has had its budget requests sharply cut while other departments have suffered only superficial wounds.

HOSMER's question: If we're going to be frugal with the tax dollar, why not be frugal throughout Government by applying the Defense Department logic to other departments?

If this were done, conceivably some Defense Department items—vital shipyard for example—which are threatened by McNamara's economies would be saved by the cutting, instead, of expendable pork barrel items in the various civilian departments of Government.

National security comes first, and HOSMER's main thesis is difficult to dispute: The spending in the civilian agencies of the Federal Government should be subjected to at least equal scrutiny by the economizers.

President John F. Kennedy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

HON. ALEC G. OLSON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 31, 1964

Mr. OLSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, John F. Kennedy as a young man turned away from other careers and chose one of public service. In this career he attained excellence. His hope was peace and toward this end he selflessly devoted his fine intellect, his vast energies—in a word, his life. An assassin's bullet snuffed out this young life and shocked and saddened the world. That this sorrow was universally shared without regard to political philosophy, national origin, or creed is the best measure of the reality he was able to give his hope for peace in the few years permitted him.

The tragic events of November 22 will be written indelibly into our history books. Beyond this, I hope, will be preserved the memory of his example as a son, as a husband, as a father, and as a public servant.

It was my privilege to know him and my honor to serve under him.

If Cost Effective Methodology Is Good  
for the Defense Department It Is Good  
for Civilian Agencies of Government

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 31, 1964

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago I addressed the House on the subject of Defense Secretary McNamara's so-called cost-effective methodology for decisionmaking in the Defense Department. It was then stated that if the system is any good there, it ought to be applied to other Government departments and agencies too. If we are to be frugal with defense dollars, we also should be frugal with other Government dollars. Recently the Long Beach Independent-Press-Telegram editorially commented on this thesis as follows:

THE MAGIC FORMULA

An examination of the budget proposals by President Lyndon Johnson uncovers a notable fact and an exciting possibility.

The fact: Most of the \$2.5 billion saving

# Free World, Polish and Yugoslav Vessels Plying Trade With Cuba During 1963

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 31, 1964

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of those who have the mistaken idea that we have some effective blockade against Cuban shipping I have asked to have included in the RECORD pages 1625 and 1626 of the Federal Register for Friday, January 31, 1964, setting forth a list of free world, Polish, and Yugoslav vessels plying trade with Cuba during 1963 as set forth by the Deputy Maritime Administrator:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MARITIME ADMINISTRATION (REPT. No. 25)

LIST OF FREE WORLD AND POLISH-FLAG VESSELS ARRIVING IN CUBA SINCE JANUARY 1, 1963

SECTION 1. The Maritime Administration is making available to the appropriate departments the following list of vessels which have arrived in Cuba since January 1, 1963, based on information received through January 17, 1964, exclusive of those vessels that called at Cuba on U.S. Government-approved noncommercial voyages and those listed in section 2. Pursuant to established U.S. Government policy, the listed vessels are ineligible to carry U.S. Government-financed cargoes from the United States:

Flag of registry name of ship	Gross tonnage
Total—All flags (199 ships)	1,491,007
British (60 ships)	513,770
Arádem	6,981
Arámore	4,664
Arárowan	7,300
Arlington Court	9,662
Athelcrown (tanker)	11,149
Athelduke (tanker)	9,089
Athelmere (tanker)	7,524
Athelmonarch (tanker)	11,182
Athelsultan (tanker)	9,149
Avistath	7,868
Baztergate	8,813
Beech Hill	7,150
Cedar Hill	7,156
Chipbee	7,271
Cosmo Trader <sup>1</sup> (trip to Cuba under ex-name, Ivy Fair—British flag)	
Datren	4,939
East Breeze	8,708
Fir Hill	7,119
Grosvenor Mariner	7,026
Hazelmoor	7,907
Hemisphere	8,718
Ho Fung	7,121
Inchstaffa	5,255
Ivy Fair <sup>2</sup> (now Cosmo Trader—British flag)	7,201
Kirtemoor	5,923
Linkmoor	8,230
London Glory (tanker)	10,081
London Harmony (tanker)	13,157
London Majesty (tanker)	12,132
London Prestige (tanker)	16,194
London Pride (tanker)	10,776

Footnotes at end of table.

## Flag of registry name of ship—Continued

Flag of registry name of ship	Gross tonnage
British (60 ships)—Continued	
London Spirit (tanker)	10,176
London Splendour (tanker)	16,105
London Valour (tanker)	16,208
Lo Gladstone	11,209
Martha Enterprise	7,106
Mulberry Hill <sup>1</sup>	7,131
Neugate	6,743
Newlane	7,043
Oak Hill	7,139
Oceanramp	6,105
Oceantravel	10,477
Ove seas Explorer (tanker)	16,247
Ove seas Pioneer (tanker)	16,247
Redbrook	7,818
Rutty Ann	7,911
San a Granada <sup>1</sup>	7,239
Shienfoon	7,117
Silverforce	8,038
Silverlake <sup>2</sup> (now Jalapanga—Irish flag)	8,038
Starline	8,108
Sun Breeze	4,970
Sycamore Hill	7,114
Thames Breeze	7,878
Timos Stavros <sup>2</sup> (previous trips to Cuba under Greek flag)	5,239
Verrharman	7,235
Vermont	7,931
West Breeze	8,718
Yungfuary	8,338
Yurghutaton	5,414
Zele M	7,237

Flag of registry name of ship	Gross tonnage
Greek (52 ships)	404,931
Agios Therapon	8,617
Akatos	7,831
Aldaban (tanker)	12,827
Alice	7,159
Amassade <sup>2</sup> (sold Hong Kong ship breakers)	8,690
Americana	7,134
Anacreon	7,869
Anatoli	7,178
Antonia	5,171
Apillon	9,744
Armathia	7,091
Athinasios K	7,218
Barbarino	7,084
Callopi Michalos	7,249
Capetan Petros	7,291
Desoina	8,006
Efcaris	7,249
Efchita	7,223
Emassy <sup>1</sup> (broken up)	8,418
Eveest	7,031
Floa M	7,244
Galini	7,266
Gloria	7,128
Irena	7,232
Istros II	7,275
Kapetan Kostis	5,032
Kottis	7,264
Kypa Hariklia	6,888
Maria de Lourdes	7,219
Maria Santa	7,217
Maria Theresa	7,245
Matigo	7,147
Maoudio	7,869
Matro-Stellos II	7,282
Nicolaos Frangistas	7,199
North Empress	10,604
North Queen	9,241
Pavlit <sup>1</sup> (now Christos—Lebanese flag)	3,029
Pastanassa	7,131
Pasot	7,144
Perelope	8,112
Perseus (Tanker)	16,162
Polyzen	7,143
Presvia <sup>1</sup> (broken up)	10,020
Protonis	7,128
Relastos	5,011

Footnotes at end of table.

## Flag of registry name of ship—Continued

Flag of registry name of ship	Gross tonnage
Greek (52 ships)—Continued	
Seiros <sup>1</sup> (sold Japanese ship breakers)	7,239
Sirius (Tanker)	16,241
Styllanos N. Vlassopoulos	7,244
Timos Stavros <sup>2</sup> (now British flag)	
Tina	7,362
Vassiliki (tanker)	10,507
Western Trader	9,268
Lebanese (44 ships)	293,973
Aiolos II	7,256
Ais Giannis	6,997
Akamas	7,285
Alaska	6,989
Anthas	7,044
Antonis	6,259
Areti	7,176
Aristefs	6,995
Astir	5,324
Athamas	4,729
Ares	4,557
Carnation	4,884
Christos <sup>2</sup> (trips to Cuba under ex-name, Pamit—Greek flag)	
Cris <sup>1</sup>	6,032
Dimos	7,187
Free Trader	7,067
Giorgos Tsakiroglou	7,240
Granikos	7,282
Ilena	5,925
Ioannis Aspiotis	7,297
Kalliope D. Lemos	5,103
Leftic	7,176
Malou	7,145
Mantric	7,255
Mersinidi	6,782
Mousse	6,984
Noelle	7,251
Noemi	7,070
Oiga	7,199
Panagos	7,133
Parmarina	6,721
Razant (broken up)	7,253
Rio	7,194
St. Anthony	5,349
St. Nicolas	7,165
San John	5,172
San Spyridon	7,260
Stevio	7,066
Tertric	7,045
Theologos	6,529
Toula	4,561
Vassiliki	7,192
Vastrie	6,453
Vergolivada	6,339
Yanzilas	10,051
Italian (8 ships)	59,648
Achille	6,960
Airone	6,969
Annalisa	2,479
Aspromonte	7,154
Cannaregio	7,184
Nazareno	7,173
San Nicola (tanker)	12,461
San Lucia	9,278
Polish (10 ships)	66,190
Baltyk	6,963
Bialystok	7,173
Bytom	5,967
Chopin	6,987
Chorzow	7,237
Huta Florian	7,258
Kopalnia Miechowice	7,223
Kopalnia Stelmianowice	7,165

Footnotes at end of table.

1964

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

A409

## Flag of registry name of ship—Continued

	Gross tonnage
Polish (10 ships)—Continued	
Kopalnia Wujek	7,033
Piast	3,184
Yugoslav (6 ships)	42,801
Bar	7,233
Cavtat	7,266
Cetinje	7,200
Dugi Otok	6,997
Promina	6,960
Trebinjica	7,145

Norwegian (4 ships) 34,503

Lovdal (tanker)	12,764
Ole Bratt	5,252
Polyclipper (tanker)	11,737
Tine <sup>2</sup> (now Jezreel—Panamanian flag)	4,750

French (4 ships) 10,028

Circe	2,874
Enee	1,232
Guinee <sup>2</sup> (now Comfort, Chinese Formosa flag)	3,048
Nellee	2,874

Moroccan (4 ships) 32,614

Atlas	10,392
Banora	3,082
Mauritanie	10,392
Toubkal	8,748

Spanish (4 ships) 6,563

Castillo Ampudia	3,566
Escorpion <sup>1</sup>	999
Sierra Madre	999
Sierre Maria	999

Swedish (2 ships) 14,295

Atlantic Friend	7,805
Dagmar	6,490

Finnish (1 ship) 11,691

Valny (tanker) 11,691

## Indian:

Jalaganga<sup>2</sup> (trip to Cuba under ex-name, Silverlake—British flag).

## Chinese (Formosa):

Comfort<sup>2</sup> (trip to Cuba under ex-name, Guinee—French flag).

## Panamanian:

Jezreel<sup>2</sup> (trip to Cuba under ex-name, Tine—Norwegian flag).<sup>1</sup> Added to Rept. No. 24 appearing in the Federal Register issue of Jan. 17, 1964.<sup>2</sup> Ships appearing on the list that have been scrapped or have had changes in name and/or flags of registry.

Sec. 2. In accordance with approved procedures, the vessels listed below which called at Cuba after January 1, 1963, have reacquired eligibility to carry U.S. Government-financed cargoes from the United States by virtue of the persons who control the vessels having given satisfactory certification and assurance.

(a) That such vessels will not, thenceforth, be employed in the Cuba trade so long as it remains the policy of the U.S. Government to discourage such trade; and

(b) That no other vessels under their control will thenceforth be employed in the Cuba trade, except as provided in paragraph (c); and

(c) That vessels under their control which are covered by contractual obligations, in-

cluding charters, entered into prior to December 18, 1963, requiring their employment in the Cuba trade shall be withdrawn from such trade at the earliest opportunity consistent with such contractual obligations.

## FLAG OF REGISTRY AND NAME OF SHIP

## (a) Since last report:

	Gross tonnage
British (2 ships):	
London Confidence (tanker)	21,699
London Independence (tanker)	22,643
Greek (1 ship): Hydratios III	5,239
Norwegian (1 ship): Kongsgaard (tanker)	19,999

## (b) Previous reports:

Flag of registry:	Number of ships
British	4
Danish	1
German (West)	1
Greek	5
Italian	2
Japanese	1
Norwegian	1

Sec. 3. The ships listed in sections 1 and 2, have made the following number of trips to Cuba since January 1, 1963, based on information received through January 17, 1964:

Flag of registry	Number of trips											1964—Jan.	Total
	1963												
	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
British.....	21	17	13	15	14	11	8	10	12	12	6	139	
Greek.....	18	8	17	12	17	7	8	8	2	2	1	100	
Lebanese.....	3	8	8	9	8	3	4	10	5	6	2	66	
Norwegian.....	6		1	2	1	2	1			1	1	15	
Italian.....	3	2	3	2	2	2		1	1			16	
Yugoslav.....	4	1	1		1	1	2	1	2	2		12	
Spanish.....	2				1							8	
Danish.....	1					1	1		1	2		1	
Finnish.....				1								1	
French.....												1	
German (West).....			1				5	1		2		8	
Japanese.....	1											1	
Moroccan.....	1			1	1	1	1	2	1	1		1	
Swedish.....		1		1		1						9	
Subtotal.....	60	37	44	43	45	29	30	32	24	26	10	380	
Polish.....	4	2	2	2	1	1		2	3	1		18	
Grand total.....	64	39	46	45	46	30	30	34	27	27	10	398	

NOTE.—Trip totals in this section exceed ship totals in secs. 1 and 2 because some of the ships made more than 1 trip to Cuba.

Dated: January 24, 1964.

J. W. GULICK,  
Deputy Maritime Administrator.

[F.R. Doc. 64-994; Filed, Jan. 30, 1964; 8:48 a.m.]

## Red Fishing Threat

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

## HON. HASTINGS KEITH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 31, 1964

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, reports have recently been published to the effect that Spain is contemplating the purchasing of Cuban sugar in exchange for fishing boats. It is extremely unfortunate, of course, whenever we find one of our Western allies actively trading with the Communists—particularly in the case of Cuba, where we have tried as a national policy to isolate this political cancer by stifling its trade and its island economy. Our efforts have always been halfhearted in this regard, but effective to some extent.

But, can we criticize Spain, which has its own economic problems and is competing for a share of the world trade dollar, when this country has abandoned its own longstanding policy in the sale of wheat to Russia and other Iron Curtain countries?

As far as the effect of this proposed trade on our own fishing industry, that would be difficult to estimate. Amer-

ican fishermen have many more serious problems than increased competition from Cuba, but it will mean just that much more of a drain on diminishing fishery resources in the Atlantic. I do not think we want to see Cuba become a major fishing base, either on her own or for the Russian fleet, which it already is to some extent.

This capitulation we have made in the selling of wheat to Russia is obviously going to have far-reaching effects. I have long maintained that the cold war—the struggle against world communism—is an all-out fight and one that will be decided as significantly on the economic front as on the political or military fronts. The Soviets have recognized this and are doing everything possible to exploit such resources as fish. Ravenous Russian fleets are at work in every ocean of the world, and the benefits are being felt by their domestic economy. For example, they have curtailed fish imports and are now exporting fish valued at \$40 million a year—nearly three times as much as in 1955. According to the recent report of the Senate Commerce Committee, Soviet fish exports now exceed imports by a ratio of 5 to 1. This has a very favorable impact, of course, on their balance of trade and takes the pressure off in other areas of the economy, such

A410

as agriculture, which has been doing poorly.

I know we would all hate to see Castro successfully following this lead, while fish resources diminish and the United States falls steadily behind other nations in the pursuit of this valuable natural resource and important source of food, which could have strategic ramifications in the cold war.

In this same connection, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the House an editorial from the Standard-Times of New Bedford, Mass., on the dramatic growth of the Soviet fishing industry and the potential crisis it presents to our domestic fishing industry. The editorial is based on the issuance of a special report by the Senate Committee on Commerce, under the leadership of Senator Magnuson, on the postwar expansion of Russia's fishing industry. This document is a valuable contribution to our understanding of the problem and a significant report from the cold war's embattled economic front: [From the New Bedford (Mass.) Times, Jan. 26 1964]

#### RED FISHING THREAT

Thanks to the persistent investigation of Senator Magnuson, Democrat, of Washington, and his Senate Commerce Committee, U.S. fishing interests have a clear, grim picture of their own particular cold war prospects.

The Russians, with the world's largest fleet of modern fishing vessels, constitute a peril to the American industry and a threat to the available supply of fish.

The Soviet Government is investing an average of \$320 million yearly in its fishing industry, 10 times the budget of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

Within 2 years, Russia expects to have more than 750 new, oceangoing trawlers, with facilities for canning and freezing aboard.

In 10 years, from 1952 to 1962, the Russian catch nearly doubled, and now is in excess of 4,100,000 tons annually.

In encroaching on traditional American fishing grounds, including Georges Bank, the Russian vessels have ignored conservation programs, employed gear that is illegal under existing treaties, destroyed equipment of U.S. fishermen, and physically crowded out American vessels, on occasion by colliding with them.

These revelations by a congressional committee, based in large measure on statistics emanating from the Soviet Union itself, obviously define a potential crisis. Involved to critical degree in this situation are those New England, Gulf and West Coast ports—including New Bedford—whose economy is buttressed by millions of fishing-industry dollars.

The Senate report should stimulate action, principally governmental, since there is little that private interests can do about this problem except worry.

Washington might start by prying loose a handful of fishing-industry bills, including a subsidy measure for vessel construction, which now languish in a House committee. After that, it wouldn't hurt to hold broadscope hearings, inviting labor, management, skippers, processors, and buyers to offer their ideas on what the Federal Government ought to do to keep the Soviets from wrecking the fisher's.

In the meantime, let's have more men and money for our own Government fisheries scientists, who very likely can clarify the problem and point to U.S. courses of action if we give them the chance.

Testimonial to Hubbard S. Russell, Jr.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 31, 1964

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the Record, I wish to include a memorial testimonial to Mr. Hubbard S. Russell, Sr., one of America's foremost patriots. I have known "Hub" Russell personally over the past 20 years, and have always admired his loyalty to high moral and political principles. His death was a great personal loss to me, as well as to the State of California and to the Nation.

The testimonial follows:

"HUB" RUSSELL: WE SHALL REMEMBER—A GIANT AMONG MEN, HE LEFT A CHALLENGE WHICH WILL NOT FADE, AN INSPIRATION WHICH WILL NOT FAIL

(By Raymond S. Richmond)

Hubbard Searles Russell, Sr., known to thousands the country over as "Hub," has slipped away from us. Legions of good Americans are truly bereft.

We had no chance to say goodbye to Hub. The heart attack that ended fatally less than 3 days after he suffered it on his Rancho Cuyuma came with such devastating suddenness as a prelude to his passing in a Taft hospital that the great majority of his friends did not even know his life was in jeopardy.

We will, therefore, always remember Hub as he was—brimming with vitality, driving himself hard, filled with love of his country, full of plans for tomorrow, filled with distaste for men and ideologies he felt were making a mockery of the Constitution or sacrificing our national sovereignty, and filled with compassion for his less fortunate fellow Americans.

The fact that such a man deeply loved all members of his family and had great pride in them, young and old, need not be underlined. There was ample room in his great heart for all good things and, to Hub, his family was one of the really good things his Creator had given him.

Although he died at 78 years of age, it is not out of order or a misstatement to say that Hub was removed from us at the very prime of his life. His years rested very lightly on him. He cheerfully and zealously assumed the burdens and chores of a man 20 years younger. It was obvious to all that he never contemplated a carpet-slipper stage in his life. Each day pointed up too many things to do and too many challenges to meet for him to yield to the mere fact that he was 78 years old. He was up, about, and doing before the dawn.

He rode his range to the last. In late years he rode it in his automobile or in a working truck. It was only a few years ago, with great reluctance, that he gave up making his rounds on horseback. But when he was on the ranch, up to the moment of his seizure, he was in his work clothes—levis, old boots, and a battered hat. He helped bulldozers, roads, remove boulders, open range-type gates that would try the strength of any man. The heart attack came while he was looking over some of his white-faced Herefords in one of his fields some miles from the main ranch-house where he lived.

#### MUCH TO BE DONE

I need admonitions to slow down that come from doctors, family and friends? Not Hub. There was too much to be done. What he

did on and for the ranch was a labor of love. What he did away from the ranch—and in late years he spent fully half of his time away from it—was for deep love of country.

It is difficult to write objectively about this great and good man. None who knew him at all well could entertain any objective thoughts about him. In varying degrees they either loved, admired or respected him. It is difficult to portray with accuracy the many facets in the character of this fallen giant. His interests ranged over so many topics, even to higher enthusiasm over the Los Angeles Dodgers.

One of those who eulogized Hub at the services held in the Wee Kirk of the Heather at Forest Lawn cemetery prior to his interment was Joel McCrea, the well-known motion picture actor. Joel was a long-time friend who often sought Hub's advice on cattle and ranching.

Joel McCrea said, and this is not an exact quote, "Many people loved him. Many admired him. Many disagreed with him in things he stood for and fought for. But, I never met a man who didn't respect Hub Russell."

#### STEADFAST

Hub knew and enjoyed men in all walks of life. With the easy naturalness that was characteristic of him he talked with Herbert Hoover, his long-time idol; his warm friend Senator Bob Taft, and his latest idol of recent years, Senator BARRY GOLDWATER. He talked with them with the same warmth and outspokenness he gave to the humblest cowhand on his ranch. He was not all things to all men: he was the same man to all.

Men of high and low station gave Hub their confidence. He never abused or betrayed it. I believed that in his files will be found letters from Herbert Hoover in which "The Chief" wrote confidentially on important matters. He enjoyed the complete confidence of Bob Taft who, when he was nearing death, gave Hub his version of why and how he was denied the nomination for President in 1952.

Hub's idol of recent years, Senator BARRY GOLDWATER, trusted him implicitly. The correspondence between the two men was never casual. Senator BARRY, as Hub called him, did not hesitate to reveal some of his inmost thoughts involving the future of the country and his own viewpoints and activities.

Hub carried important bits of contemporary history with him to his grave.

The Hoovers, the Tafts, the Goldwaters, numerous Senators and Congressmen, Governors and others in high station could look to Hub for forthright, "no-punches-pulled" advice. Although they knew him to be a last-ditch and partisan fighter they knew they could get from him a calm, well-reasoned appraisal of the facts they sought, as he saw them.

By the same token, a friend, a neighbor, or an employee always found the door to Hub's heart wide open. He counseled these folk with the same care he employed in presenting his viewpoints to men and women whose names are household words in the Nation. He was truly, to employ Herbert Hoover's words, an uncommon man. It was one of his chief glories that he had the common touch.

#### MANY GOOD WORKS

While Hub was continuously busy in his never-ending fight against the leftist-leaning bureaucracies of both Federal and State governments, his heart and head were not always in the turbulent clouds of politics and economics. A little known fact about him—little known because he was averse to letting people know of his private good works—was his constant reconditioning and rehabilitating of people who came directly over his horizon whom he felt needed his help.